TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1888.

Advertisementa for THE WEEKLY SUN tanted to-morrow morning, must be m this evening before six p'clock.

Mr. Cleveland's Farewell Address.

I am right and the country is wrong Truth is mighty and it will prevail. There may be some delay, but the rainbow still arches the western sky. Meanwhile, in view of the condition which confronts us, permit me to confine my remarks on the surplus and the tariff to such generalities as may be read and at once forgotten; and then we will pass on to the usual synopsis of the routine business of the several departments and to the brief mention of the multitude of minor matters that can properly be grouped together in an otherwise aimless and inconsequential document.

Such is the general tenor of the annual message which Mr. CLEVELAND sent to Congress yesterday-the President's fourth and last annual message.

The introductory essay on the tendency of the times is for the most part a repetition, in new and vaguer phrases, of the ideas presented a year ago, and in the letter of acceptance written last summer. What is not commonplace is not new, and what is new requires no especial attention. If any trace of irritation or shaken saif-complacency is apparent in this part of the message, it may be found in those passages which refer to the protected American manufacturers and the alleged arrogance with which they assame that the Federal Government is nothing more than an instrument for increasing their own bank accounts. In one or two sages of this sort there is almost a touch of that indefinable quality which distinguishes the utterances of cranks from those of philosophers.

But the main fact is that nowhere does Mr. CLEVELAND specify or even suggest any line of policy to be pursued in dealing with the question of the surplus and the taxes. He contents himself with expressing the opinion that "a just and sensible revision of our tariff laws should be made for the relief of those of our countrymen who suffer under present conditions;" and he adds that "such a revision should receive the support of all who love that justice and equality due to American citizenship, of all who realize that in this justice and equality our Government finds its strength and its power to protect the citizen and his property, of all who believe that the contented competence and comfort of many accord better with the spirit of our institutions than colossal fortunes unfairly gathered in the hands of a few, of all who appreciate that the forbearance and fraternity among our people which recognize the value of every American interest are the surest guarantee of our national progress, and of all who desire to see the products of American skill and ingenuity in every market of the world, with a resulting pestoration of American commerce." This znexceptionable, if somewhat ponderous, entiment belongs to the class which in the rase of legislative bodies is usually "ordered opread on the minutes," and which in private communications calls for no other reply than "received, and contents noted."

The President has nothing further to offer to Congress in the way of specific recommendations concerning revenue reduction. If it be asked how, under the circumstances he could be expected to descend from gen eralization to suggestion, the only answer is that he has not attempted to do so.

It is proper to add, to the everlasting eredit of Mr. CLEVELAND, that in this for bearance he renders the Democracy a great and valuable service-perhaps the only service that circumstances have left in his power to render to the party which took him from obscurity and conferred upon him one of the highest prizes of human ambition.

Senator Ingalis on the Negro Question

That was a noteworthy interview with Benator Indalls which was printed on Suucall to mind that the Senator from Kansas has hitherto been classed with his colleague, Mr. CHANDLER, among the most aggressive brandishers of the bloody shirt and the most stalwart champions of the programme of THADDEUS STEVENS, we are startled by the purport of his explicit admissions, and still more by the tenor of the hints and overtures that may seemingly be read between the lines. If the Republican President of the Senate and Mr. Oares, a Democratic Representative from Alabama, have not yet reached the same solution of the race problem confronting the Gulf States, they are apparently approaching it upon converging

lines.
It will be remembered that Mr. Oates advised the Southern whites to forego that proportion of their representation in Congress credited to the negro population in their respective States, on condition that the Federal Government should not meddle with their State and local administrations. The means which he proposed for the attainment of this object, namely, a constitutional amendment disfranchising the negro all over the United States, was upon its face impracticable, and is, of course, repudi Senator INGALLS. But while rejecting the means suggested, the latter substantially acknowledges the end in view (the ascendancy of the white race in State affairs) to be reasonable enough under the circumstances, and by implication he favors the alternative expedient provided by the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment. For after virtually admitting that the suppression of the negro vote in the Gulf States is justifiable from the point of view of the Southern whites, he goes on to say that "they cannot suppress the vote and still retain the represen tation" apportioned to their negro fellow citizens. But Mr. OATES, as we have said, declares that he, speaking presamably for a fraction of Southern opinion. has no desire to do both, and that he would cheerfully surrender the negro's share of Federal representation in exchange for acquiescence in the rule of white men over State concerns. Now, it is clear that if the Federal Government should enforce the penalty prescribed by the second section of the amendment above mentioned it would practically acquiesce in the condition desired by Mr. OATES, because it would be estopped from interfering in elections within the States subjected to the penalty; or, in other words, deprived of the representatives in Congress allotted to their negro population That such a compromise is contemplated

by Senator INGALLS seems fairly inferable. when we collate and scrutinize some of his singularly broad concessions. He admits that "the reconstruction policy may have been premature or unwise," although he pronounces it too late to discuss that question. He does in fact discuss it, however, by ac knowledging that if the blacks of the Gulf States were allowed to vote, they would as a body vote against the whites, and he "sus-

pects" that their impulse to do so is not a al or temporary but an abiding one. If abiding, it bears witness to that race antagonism which, according to Southern whites, exists and constitutes the gravest menace to civilization in the Gulf belt. Admitting the presence of such a danger, we cannot refuse to the Southern whites our sympathy, and Senator Incalls goes on to aver that they had it and would have kept it if they had not used the representation allotted to the negroes for the purpose of controlling the House of Representatives and thus shaping Federal legislation. "Many intelligent Northerners, even among the Republicans' these are the Senator's words⊷"appreciate the motives which impel to the suppression of the colored vote and admit that under similar circumstances they would be strongly moved in the same direction. It was on this account that the sec-Nor does Mr. INGALLS scruple to add that there would be now "no disposition among Republicans to interfere in local or State government in the South," if that section had not attempted to force upon the North an obnoxious fiscal policy by means of majori-

largely due to the representation by law granted, but in fact denied, to the negro vote. In a word, according to this authentic spokesman, the Republicans are perfectly willing to let the Southern whites control their State affairs, provided they will give up so much of their representation in Congress as is apportioned to their suppressed negro vote. Now to this, according to an Alabama statesman, his white brethren of the South will or should cheerfully assent. Under these circumstances we may expect to hear a good deal in the coming twelvemonth about the OATES proposition.

ties in Congress and the electoral colleges

Our Railroad Managers.

It seems not unlikely that some of our Western railroad managers will get into trouble. The stockholders who have been all along so patient are aroused to their danger, and propose to turn them out of the offices they have betrayed. There is nothing in our commercial history so disgraceful as the record for the last twelvementh of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Milwankee and St. Paul, the Chicago and Northwestern, the Rock Island, and the Chicago, Burlington and Northern. It is not possible for the most charitably minded person to acquit such men as Mesars. MARVIN HUGHITT, CHARLES E. PERKINS, and R. R. CARLE of their individual responsibility. They have squandered millions of the property intrusted to their care, and they stand preëminent to-day as types of the very worst and most pernicious element that has ever become identified with a great commercial interest. They are unfit for the positions they fill. They have wrecked the interests they were elected to promote, and they should be dispossessed and turned out.

It is time that the stockholders demanded an accounting. Within a few days a general agreement was perfected and agreed to, looking to the restoration of a sound business footing for the Western railroads. It was defeated by the machinations of two of these so-called trustees, and the work of wreckage and ruin continues unimpeded. Now let the stockholders come on the scene and demand of Messrs. Cable, Perkins, et al., a just and reasonable explanation! Failing it, let those gentlemen take the conequences. And there will be no explanation; for there is nothing in the acts of these Western railroad managers that is consistent with honesty or common sense, and they should be extirpated root and branch as an example to all others. Things have come to an evil pass when the trustees of the greatest public trusts are the most conspicuous examples of chicanery and profligacy in high office that the history of

the country affords. Let the stockholders come forward and right these wrongs. Let them go to the great trust companies and hand in their proxies, and insist that their properties shall e administered by men of common sense and common honesty. Then there will be reform, and a return to decent principles. Hundreds of families, heretofore assured of a respectable competency, are to-day shorn their entire resources, while the modest investments on which they relied have shrunken one-half-all by reason of the fatuous obstinacy, stupidity, or downright dishonesty of railroad managers. There must be an end to it. The remedy lies in the hands of the stock holders, and nowhere else

A Topic for the Christian Conference

A Christian Conference, as it is called, held its first session at Chickering Hall, in this city, last night. It is a meeting of clergymen and other philanthropical persons who are interested in promoting the welfare of the community by religious work. There are to be further sessions in the afternoon and evening to-day and to-morrow. The subjects on the programme for this afternoon are the Bohemian element, the Italian element, the colored element, and our duty to the foreign population. In the evening the Baptist, Episcopai, and Methodist missions are to be considered, and to-morrow the Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL is to speak upon Presbyterian church extension, and Mr. CHAUNCRY M. DEPEW upon Christianity as

the world's great uplifting power. We desire to suggest an additional topic for the good people of the Christian Conference to think over and talk over. It does not relate to the building of new churches where so many existing churches are not more than half or a quarter filled every Sunday, nor is it as broad a theme as the influence of the Christian faith upon the whole world. It comes right home, however, or ought to come right home, to every citizen who has an interest in the proper administration of our public charities.

In the Evening Post of Saturday appeared an account of the present state of the hospital for the insane, which is maintained by the city Government on Ward's Island. The overcrowded condition of this institution is simply disgraceful. Three hundred and twenty patients are housed in an annex which was never designed, and is not fit to be used, as a dwelling place for the insane. In all the cells intended for one bed there were two, and sometimes three, with just enough room to squeeze between the beds. In one room, 15 feet by 20, there were eight!

And across the river in Kings county the condition of things appears to be even worse. In the Brooklyn Eagle of Saturday we find a presentment of the Grand Jury giving an account of their visit to the county buildings, including the insane asylum at Flatbush. "We found this building," says the Grand Jury, "to be in a very crowded condition, so much so that the cellar had to be used, which place in our opinion is not fit for human beings, the walls at the side being damp and unwholesome. And we recommend that the occupation of this cellar be discontinued, and that the present

inmates be removed as fast as practicable. The Grand Jury also declared that the meat was poor and unfit for use. "The excuse offered for this was that it was the remnants, and that a fresh supply would soon arrive, which would be better. This had hardly been said when the cart arrived con taining meat and poultry, and upon examin-ing this we found it very inferior in quality."

What a commentary these facts furnish upon the efficiency of Christian charity in these two great cities! Thousands and tens of thousands of dollars are expended annually for charitable purposes in New York and Brooklyn, and yet in the two institutions especially maintained by the municipal governments for the care of those who are mentally incapable of coring for themselves, we find the patients in one city packed into small sleeping rooms like sardines in a box, and in the other inhabiting noisome cellars and fed on tained meat.

We have said nothing about the public aspect of these matters, or as to the duty of hose officers primarily charged with the administration of these institutions to reform the abuses without delay. But we desire particularly to call the attention of these Christians now in conference to a field in which their exertions might be as effective as in the other hospitals and charities where they do so much good work.

Germany In Samoa.

There is only a brief and unsatisfactory reference in the President's message to the state of affairs in the Samoan Islands; and yet in the whole range of our present diplomatic relations, with the single excention of the Canadian fishery question, there

is no subject of equal importance. Samoa might very well have been left alone to be seized, without protest on our part, by Germany or England or any other European power coveting the group. But the situation changed when Secretary Bay-ARD instructed Minister Pundheron to notify the German Government, "temperately, but decidedly," that the United States asserted its right to a voice in the arrangement of Samoan destinies.

The position then taken by Mr. BAYARD was maintained by him in a long series of declarations, instructions, and other official expressions. It can only be abandoned at the sacrifice of national self-respect.

Germany's steady policy of aggression in Samon takes account neither of Mr. BAY-ARD's protests nor of his amazement at being so basely deceived by diplomatists in whose representations he had trusted. No attention whatever is paid to the elaborate and carefully worded communications which he fires at Berlin. The incident is fast shaping itself into a national humiliation for us and a subject of ridicule for the whole outside world of diplomacy.

It is not encouraging to be informed by the President that in the subsequent correspondence which will be laid before Congress "the history of events in those islands will be found." We know already too much of the history of events in Samoa. What is needed is more light on the history of events in Mr. BAYARD's department.

message than that which is here subjoined:

"Our mission among the nations of the earth, and our success in accomplishing the work Goo has given the American people to do, require of those intrusted with the making and execution of our laws perfect devotion above all other things, to the public good.

And yet-melancholy thought!-when has any Congress of the United States, or any President of the United States, or any legislative body or executive authority in any country of the world, manifested a perfect devotion to the public good? Absolute unselfishness, absolute wisdom, perfection—these terms are not compatible with American nature. Nevertheless it is a fine sentiment in the department of political ethics.

The White Cap outrages, now referred to almost daily in The Sun's press despatches from Ohio, are perpetrated in the counties lying along the Chio River. All the White Cap outrages of the last five years in Indiana have been perpetrated in the counties of that State upon the same river. The country is of the same rich and productive character in both States, but it is shockingly evident that the people and conditions in that part of Ohio are similar to those in the White Cap region of Indiana. It is a retrograding population that repulses immigration, is weakened by constant lost respect for the laws because they have not

been fearlessly administered. The people of Indiana have tamely allowed whole counties to be terrorized for years by the White Caps. It seems not reasonable to suppose that another such weak-kneed Gov ernment can be found among the States. It is more likely that the white-capped night riders will get their quietus in Ohio. We would re spectfully suggest to Mesers, Sherman, Mc KINLEY, FORAKER, and other distinguished Buckeyes that until this happens Ohio will de serve to be left out of the next Cabinet.

Among popular delusions there is the strongest evidence for supposing that the general estimate of Kentucky is one. The evidence is a blue grass statement itself.

Upon the idea that the Kentucky centients ices nothing but fight duels, hear the Courie

Journal: "If an elementary knowledge of the rudimenta principles of the code were a qualification for suffrage, there would be no voting in Kentucky. The Kentuckian will fight on the instant, and sometimes will go a gun-ning for his adversary, after sending him due notice; Out fighting according to the code, in other words, fighting a formal due, is almost an unknown occurrence And, with rare exception, the Kentucky gentleman doe not know how to write a challenge, how, as second, to deliver it, how to make the preliminary arrangemen and how to conform to the ceremonies on the field a ording to what is so glibly spoken of as 'the code.

And as to the Kentucky gentleman's relation to the fluid known to science as H:O, to the world generally as water, hear the Louisville

"The Kentucky whiskey loke has gray whisker reaching to the knees, and moss on its back six inches long. Keep on using it if you will, fellow acribblers, but for humanity's sake out its hair and scald it."

Doubtless the Star-oyed Goddess's boys have but as for their really being bad boys, they

The old regime of theatrical discomfort and imposition evidently exists still in Boston. according to the Boston Courier:

"Now lecturers begin to spout For revenue—these things are facts. The play is on, and men go out

As usual between the sots." They used to do the same thing in New York until THE SUN blocked the way. Why should

not Boston reform also?

We print in another column correspond ence of great interest, which has just come to light through the medium of the North American Review, between the Hon, JAMES G. BLAINE and Gen. SHERMAN. It will be chiefly interesting to those who failed to understand the Re publican sentiment at that period, and who saw in the nomination of BLAINE the success ful achievement of a skillful and ambittous manipulator, instead of the expression of an

almost universal party sentiment.

This was one of the most interesting incidents in American political history, and the facts have been known to THE SUN for several

The British Museum is advertising for an assistant in the Department of Zoölogy to take in charge "the systematic arrangement and naming of some of the groups of insects." Candidates for the position are required to un-dergo a competitive examination "in general subjects as well as zoology and comparative anatomy." and the happy person who successfully runs the gauntlet of scientific questioning will only the munificent salary of \$600 a year.

ments are tolling for the merest pittance. It was a striking commentary on some of the re-wards of scientific ardor when Cooley, the sarned English geographer, died a while ago in absolute penury, and when at the deaths of Warrs, the author of the Great Dictionary of Chemistry, and Rrs, the entomologist, contributions were raised to supply the immediate wants of their families.

The gigantic proportions of the pension system of the United States are seen in the report of the Secretary of the Interior. There is no such system in any other country of the world, and it is growing at a wonderful rate. The Secretary shows that in the fiscal year ending with June last the amount paid for pensions to old soldiers was \$78,775,862, or an increase of \$5,308,280 over the previous year. The expenditures of the Pension Bureau for the year constituted 31 per cent, of the total disbursements of the Government, and 2112 per cent, of its total gross income. Truly, no one can deny that the veterans of the war are liberally dealt with. All that we desire in the case is that the legislation regarding the granting of pensions be consistent with common all who were honorable soldiers of the Union.

By those who know him best it is believed hat Mr. CLEVELAND's career as a statesman and public ist has only begun.—Philadelphia Ecord.

Among the various forecasts of the President's future the career of a publicist has never before been suggested. A publicist is a writer on international law.

We observe with great interest that in the American Agriculturist's picture of the celebrated golding Guy, the trotting phenomenon of this year, the horse is represented as lower across the rump than at the withers. That voteran in experience with trotting horses, Mr. ALDEN GOLDSMITH, once said that so far as he knew. Edwin Forrest was the only great horse shaped in this way. In all other first-class flyers, such as St. Julien or Maud S. or Goldsmith Maid, the withers were lower than the rump. Perhaps Mr. Goldsmith's opinion. always seemed sound, was derived which from too limited opportunities for observation. It is an interesting point for consideration by breeders of trotters.

The lease of the Alaska Commercial Company, by which it monopolizes the seal trade and largely controls the affairs of a great part of the Alaskan coast, will expire in about a year. The company now desires a renewal of its lease. Any one who reads in THE SUN today the narrative of the scandalous treatment of the Alcuts by agents of this company will be convinced that the privileges of this great monopoly cannot properly be renewed before Congress has thoroughly investigated these the natives but also by Government officials and the Governor of the Territory. The pathetic appeal for relief made by these beloles natives will be heard by our people, and the authorities at Washington will certainly be expected to revolutionize the present condition of affairs in Alaska if it proves, after careful inquiry, to be what it now seems to be, a dis-

An estimate of the education and intelligence of a country may be made from its postal business: and the report of the Postmaster-General is of interest in this respect. He shows that the United States surpasses every other country in the volume of mail matter transmitted, in the cheapness of postage, in the postal revenue and expenditure, in the extent mail routes, in the number of Post Offices, and in the average number of pieces of mail matter to each inhabitant. The countries that come next in order are Great Britain, Gerand Italy are so for behind that they form a subject of contrast rather than of comparison. The reading and writing habits of the people of the United States are the result of the school system which pervades all parts of our country

The prodigious development of the business, the wealth, and the power of the American people, as shown by the annual reports of the various departments of the Government just submitted to Congress, must be a matter of pride to every patriot who enjoys life and liberty under the Star-spangled Banner.

There are now just about a quarter of million of Indians in the United States, or, to give the exact figures of the Secretary of the Interior, there are 246,095. The Secretary speaks of them in highly favorable terms. They are almost universally peaceable and orderly; they are advancing morally and socially, steadily progressing in civilization many of them are engaged in agriculture and cattle breeding, and the efforts to promote their education are meeting with success, as is shown by the existence among them of 283 schools, containing over 15,000 pupils of both exes. It must encourage all friends of our red brethren to read the report about them just submitted to Congress by Secretary VILAS.

Morrison Might Have Been a Beer Drummer

From the Chicago Dasty News.
Among a party of friends in Washington the Among a party of Triends in washington the other evening Commissioner William R. Morrison told a good story on himself. He said that in the campaign of 1885, while the was a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Logan, the Democrats down in a close district near his home persuaded a popular and wealthy brewer to accept a nomination to the lilinois Legislature. The German, whose name was Mayer, did got want to run, for, if he was elected, his duties at Springfeld would keep him away from his business. But the field would keep him away from his business. But the Democratic leaders persuaded him that on the first day of the session the House would elect a Speaker, on the second day a United States Senator, and on the third day pass a low license bill and adjourn for good. With this expectation, Mr. Nayer accepted the nomination, and was elected. On the lat of January he went to Spring-field, with no baggage but an extra pair of socks, which he carried in his pocket, and told the folks that he would not be away more than a week. The House wa who, the German thought, had a sure thing. Then his low license bill was buried in a committee room and a high license bill reported. Mr. Mayer was very much disgusted with his legislative experience, and declared

that he would not repeat is for thousands of dollars. Dose bolitica," he said to Morrison, "is mean plans an' I den't want no more of it. Here I vas for sp monds wid my brewery going all to doze devils, an' minefran writing to me every day: 'William, vy vas you not come home. I tells you. Alils Morrisons, vat I tinks. You was vashing you time mid does bolltine, any you makes nottings at all. You was a boor man any youse got no monneys—nel so much as would set you up nid a saloon. You yust guwit dose boilties an' con mid me. I vill give you den dollars a day to drum dose beer of mine."

Merrison thinks he might have improved his finance

if he had accepted the ofter.

Mr. Carilole's Way for Electing Presidents.

From the St. Louis Republic.

"I have long desired to have some method of voting for President that would enable the majority of the people to elect the President. The vote of the States need not be disturbed, but a law may be passed to give this vote a different expression. In the Porty fifth Congress I was one of a committee, composed of Gen. Ben Butler and others, that considered this quation. Ny proposition was not to give the entire elec-toral vote of a State to one set of electors, but to give terni votes. The State votes Democratic. Give the Democrats first the two electors at large, and divide the vote smang the other electors giving the Democrati their share in proportion to the Democratic popular vote and the Republicans a share in proportion to the Republican popular vote. I think this could be readil tions, and the people would elect a President of their

Bidn't Try the Right Remedy.

Hostess-I must apologize for the saind to night. My parior maid usually makes the dressing, and is an adept at it, but she was taken suddenly tit this aftermoon and couldn't make it.

Mrs. Axinine (sympathetically)—How very provoking!

Honden—Yes: tired to dose her well, but it was of no
use. Sie was quite hors du combat.

Mrs. Ashine imore avengathetically:—is that no? My
unfailing remedy for that is peppermin.

It Makes a Difference, Country Aunt (to niece)-Yo sin't goin'

party in that dress are ye. Mirandy !
Nisca—Cartainly, aunt, why not ?
Country Aunt—I wouldn't be easn in public on like that for helf the old man's farm.
Nisca—No. Aunt, I shouldn't want you to.

THE EMPEROR'S ENTERVIEW WITH MR. BLAINE DID NOT WANT THE NOM-INATION IN 1884. The First Anthentic Account Published

From the Civillia Cost

complained of the traip deplorable condition to which be was reduced. He mentioned also how even the arrival of his Majesty in Rome had afforded an oppor-tunity to the Liberal press for most insulting and inter-ical remarks against the Holy See. In his reply to those

observations his Majesty recalled the great influence which the Papacy at present exercised in Europe, and that the name of the Pope was everywhere surrounded

with honor and reverence. And, as regarded the re-

marks of the press, no attention should be paid to them

Nevertheless, the Pope repiled, his position in Rome was so difficult and painted that, except at the risk of his person and dignity, he was unable even to return

Here the Holy Father would have proceeded to make a series of observations upon the general condition of Europe, upon the dangers which are threatened by the

steady increase of the Anarchist party, and upon the

necessity of erecting some barrier against them. But

searcely had the Holy Father touched upon the subject when the conversation was abruptly interrupted by the

mexpected arrival of the Emperor's brother. Prince

denry. The painful incident necessarily diverted the

conversation, and did not permit the Holy Father to pursue the subject which he had intended. But his Holiuess wished before the conversation was finished to

add a word upon the religious situation in Germany. He referred to the hitherto favorable results for the

furtherence of the arrangement, and that they should

advance upon the same path until religious peace had been fully established. His Majesty appeared to receive

this recommendation very favorably, and expressed

himself in most flattering terms, which were a proof o

his noble heart and his good disposition toward hi

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY

"The public," said a well-known club man in the Hoff

man House yesterday, "must have some woman to talk about. At present it seems to be more or les

rattled. Mrs. Cleveland has disappeared from the gos

sip of the newspapers, and Mrs. Harrison does not seem

to possess the requisite originality for newspaper booming. In the dearth of other material it would seem as hough the public and the press had settled upon Mrs.

Amelie Rives Chanler for the honor of being the most

widely discussed woman in America, but Mrs. Chanle

position that Mrs. Cleveland recently occupied in public

talked-about personage, but the Lily was a glittering success. She loved to see her name in print, as she was

constantly doing the sort of things that set the world talking. Hence she was a popular idol for nearly three

years. That is a long while for any woman to hold the

August Belmont, Jr., who was recently acquitted of

the charge of cruelty to animals, is a small man of rather commonplace exterior, whose exclusiveness, when the

prominence of his family is taken into consideration, i

really remarkable. His father and his brother, Perry

Belmont, are both well known men, but August Belmont Jr., is an apostle of retirement. He looks and

talks as much like on Englishmen as any one in New

York, and when he defended coursing as justifiable, or

the ground that it was a well known sport among gen tlemen in England, he spoke by the card, for he is there

"Nining schemes are as rare as white crows nows

that a day's work was ill done which did not see the com

pletion of some scheme for the enrichment of the game

sentiment on the subject of wildcat speculation in un-

derground schemes, but the result scems to have been

from California a short time since to attend the funeral

of his wife. The ex-Alderman has given up his place in

has an extensive grape-growing farm there, and will in

all probability end his days near San Francisco. His

manner is furtive and nervous. He looks behind him

constantly as he talks, and most of his talk is of one tenor. He harps on the "mistakes" he made while a member of the Board of Aldermen.

People who pay \$45 or \$50 for an English trunk on the

other side of the water and bring it over here under the

impression that it will enjoy immunity from the bag-gage amashers are wofully mistaken. A \$4 American

made, that is, as the ee travel in this country is concerned. The leather trunks are not made so

as to withstand the baggage-smashing proclivities in

The diary of the Emperor Frederick has reached this

country, in more or less complete form, and street ped-diers yesterday were offering it for sale at ten cents a copy. It is not translated, and most of the venders had

ess difficulty in calling "Kalser Friedrich's Tagebuch"

than they had in specifying the amount they hoped to

kind, with all imprevements. On it some of the Suss and Evening Suss are printed at the rate of 800 a min-

ute. The completed papers are run out four, air, or eight pages, as occasion requires, folded, and entirely ready for delivery. A few feet away, separated from

the bigone by only a wire grating is one of the little lever presses used to print the labels on the wrappers in which so many thousand Dally, Sunday, Weekly, and Evening Suns are sent broadcast over the land. Four

men manage the big Hoe press, and three boys are con-

thrally occupied in picking up the papers thrown out by it so quickly that offener than otherwise they can-not keep up with it. One man runs the little label press,

and every time he preases the lever one single label is printed from a little wooden block. It is a strange sight to see the two presses, one noiseless and slow, the other thundering and fast; and a moral may be drawn from

the sight-that each press does the work given it to do,

The population of Germany, according to the last cen-ma, is 40,850,704. Here is an extract from a recently issued catalogue:

Asehylus: Promethess (unbound).
The Convention of the Hungarian Reform/Church has voted to establish celliburg for the clergy.
The palace built by King Louis of Bavaria was very

expensive, but the receipts for admission there last

annimer were \$36,000.

At the inquest on Patrick Ahren, who died at Middle-ton from the effects of a stab from a bayonet charge

by the police, the jury returned a verdict of willing mur-

The Society for the Prevention of Crnelty to Animals

us been appealed to for action against the fashion of "mutilated" dogs, as they are called, namely those with

cropped cars and docked tails.

The most manoteneous city in its buildings is Paris, the houses there being slunes all aliks. An attempt is now being made to vary this by building houses of the

etyle of the Renaissance and Louis XI., and hope is ex-pressed that the example will be followed generally. For the first time since the death of her husband. King

Alfonso, in 1683, the Queen Regent went to the opera in Madrid on Nov. 18, in company with Queen Find Poetu-gal. After a long and sore trial Christians is very popu-lar in Spain, and her respiesrance was greeted with

great satisfaction.

The regular down East Vankes pronunciation, ac-

cording to a writer in News and Queries, must have come from Essex. The same twang is observed in the speech there as in New England, such world as blue.

true, or through being pronounced, blew, trew, and threw, with a double c.

to South America. Patti sang at the Albert Hall the same old sougs from "Puritani" and the "Barber of Seville." and she was much taken to teak, therefore, by

the London critica. Her valce, however, is said to be "more beautiful than ever" and the manner of using it

more perfect.

The French writers, the "worst" of them at least,

must be reforming. Zola's last book, "La Rève." is said to be a charming and spotless model of innocest life, and a disciple of his, Gny de Maupassant, has just issued

and a disciple of his, Gny de Maupessant, has just issued a series of stories entitled "Claire de Lone." is which not one may not be read by "the most careful of mothers and the mest innocent of daughters."

A performance of the "Tempest," by marioneties was given instey at the falle Vivienns before the leading his errary lights of Paris, among them being Ronan, beside all the great critics. The marioneties were most artistic cally made and the miss-on-come was wonderful. Coque, in odder recited a prologue and apoke for Princulo, and the other characters were spoken for by the poets and internateurs of Paris. The performance was extremely sugmentated.

The Paris free thinkers are beginning to express their

objections to the cross which surmounts the dome of the Fantheon. Eleven municipal connections proposed a few weeks ago that it should be pulled down as soon as pos-

sible. One member objected that that would be too at permitted, and another suggested that the two arms should be out of and the single staff used for a flagstaff, as was done by the Communiate in 1871. This proposition was adopted.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest

In curious juxtaposition are two printing

ropean travel.

receive for the book.

and does it well.

numer were \$36 (XX)

first place in the gossip of America."

oughly familiar with British sports.

Catholic subjects.

Me Offered the Presidency to Gen. She and it was Declined. In his reception of William II., the Holy In his reception of William II., the Holy Father, after the exchange of the customary greetings, began the conversation with the Emperor by expressing the wise which he felt so deeply that he might have received him under more favorable circumstances; in fact, as Gregory XVI. had received thin Prederick William IV. of Prussia, or as Pies IX. had received the Crown Princess Prederick is 1803. Then his Holinges complained of the ratio desired his confidence of the ratio desired his completion to which In the year of our Lord 1884, there was to be a sharp contest for the nomination in Chicago for a Presidential candidate of the Re-

Confidential, strictly and absolutely a WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 25, 1884.

My DEAR GENERAL! This letter requires no answer. After rending it file it away in your most scoret drawer or give it to the flames. At the approaching Convention at Chicago it is more than possible, it is indeed not improbable, that you may be approached for the convention of the be nominated for the Presidency. If so you must stand your hand, accept the responsibility, and assume the duties of the place to which you will surely be chosen if a candidate.

You must not look upon it as the work of the politicians. If it comes to you it will come as the ground awell of popular demand, and you can no more refuse than you could have refused to obey an order when you were a Lieutenant in the army. If it comes to you at all n will come as a call of patriotism. It would in such an event injure your great tame as much to decline it as it would for you to seek it. Your historic record, full sait is, would be rendered still more glorious by such an Administration as you would be able to give the country Do not say a word in advance of the Convention, no matter who may ask you. You are with your friends who will jealously guard your honor and Your friend. Janes G I JAMES G. BLAINE.

To which I replied:

BI2 GARRISON AVENUE, St. Lovis, No., May 28, 1884. Hon. James G. Blaine, Washington, D. C. My Dran Friend: Thave received your letter of the 25th: shall construe it as absolutely confidential, not in-timating even to any member of my family that I have heard from you; and, though you may not expect an answer. I hope you will not construe one as number-I have had a great many letters from all points of the

compass to a similar effect, one or two of which I have answered frankly, but the great mass are unanswered. I bught not to submit myself to the cheap ridicule of declining what is not offered, but it is only fair to the nany really able men who rightfully aspire to the high hence of being President of the United States, to let them know that I am not and must not be construed as a rival. In every man's life occurs an epoch when he must choose his own enreer, and when he may not throw off the responsibility or tamely place his destiny in the posed wrongs, I resolved to stand by the Union as long as a fragment of it survived on which to cling. Since then, through faction, tempest, war, and peace, my We are now in a good house of our own choice, with nable provisions for old age, surrounded by kind children will naturally grow up in contact with an industrious and frugal people. You have known and appreciated Mrs. Sherman from childhood, have also known each and all the members of my family, and can nderstand without an explanation from me how their thoughts and feelings should and ought to inflience m

I will not in any event entertain or accept a nomination as a candidate for President by the chicago liepub lican Convention, or any other convention, for reasons personal to myself. I claim that the civil war, in which simply did a man's fair share of work, so perfectly accomplished peace that military men have an absolute right to rest and to demand that the men who have right to rest, and to demand that the men who have been schooled in the arts and practice of peace shall now lo their work equally well. Any Senator can step from his chair at the Capitol into the White House and fulfil ducation and nature, who filled well their office when the country was in danger, but were not schooled in the onstrates the truth of this my proposition. Therefore I say that patriotism does not demand of me what I co

I have my personal affairs in a state of absolute myself a foot, a madman, an ass, to embark anew at 65 years of age in a career that may become at any moment sand subordinates utterly unknown to the President of the United States, not to say the eternal worriment by vast host of impecunious friends and old militar ordinates. Even as it is I am tortured by the cha itable appeals of poor, distressed pensioners, but as President these would be multiplied beyond human en-I remember well the experience of Gens Jackson

Harrison, Taylor, Grant, Hayes, and Garfleid, all elected because of their military services, and am warned, no accoraged, by their sad experiences. The civilians of the United States should and mus buffet with this thankless office and leave us old soldiers to enjoy the peace we fought for and think we carned.

With profound respect your friend, W. T. SHERWAY. These letters prove absolutely that Mr. Blaine, though qualified, waived to me personally a nomination which the world still believes he then coveted for himself.

nomination which the world still believes he then coveted for himself.

For copies of these letters I believe I have been importuned a thousand times, but as a soldier I claim the privilege of unmasking my batterles when I please.

In giving to the North American Review at this late day these letters, which thus far have remained hidden in my private flies, I commit no breach of confidence, and to put at rest a matter of constant injury referred to in my letter of May 28, 1884. I here record that my immediate lamily are strongly Catholic. I am not and cannot be. That is all the public has a right to know; nor do I wish to be construed as departing from a resolve made forty years ago never to embark in polities. The brightest and best youth of our land have been drawn into that magistrom, and their wrecked fortunes strew the beach of the cocan of time. My memory, even in its short time, brings up names of victims by the hundreds, if not thousands.

W. T. Sherman.

RAILBOAD DEMORALIZATION. We Lend a Hand to a Worthy Insurrectionist.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As THE See has shown so keen an appreciation of the lamenta-ble condition of our great railroad systems and of the causes that have brought about the present deplorable results, will you generously allow me to address through your columns a few words to my fellow stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company? About the middle of next May they will have an opperabout the insules of next any they will have an opposi-tunity to express their approval or disappreval of the course that has been pursued by the managers of our property. We will undoubtedly, as heretofore, be asked to give them the proxies upon our stock, so that they can vote thum for their retention in office. I wish to say to my unknown partners that if they approve of the manner in which those managers have thrown away during the first nine months of this year nearly \$8,000. 200 of net earnings, then vote to continue them in power Ode free carnings, then vote to continue them in power. If they want to perpetuate the unliedy alliance that these men have made with President E. A. Tousalin and his associates in their blackmailing enterprise, the Chicago, Burlington and Northern read, then let them give them their proxise. If they want to continue the demoralization of rates in the West and Northwest, and accelerate the Brogress of our company toward bankruptor, then let them not hesitate to furnish all the support they can to Charles E. Perkins and his associates at the polls next May. sociates at the polis next May.

But if they have had enough of reduced dividends and

rapid curtailment of respective incomes; if they are satisfied, as every disfiniteseted observer is, that their confidence in these whom they have trusted is being gressly abused: if they can perceive as others do that ac-called Boston conservatism is in this case only a cloak for the most desperate and unsefupuious sort of stock gambling, then let them begin at once to unite against their worst sneisy. The revolt causest begin too soon. The steekholders are many and are widely scattered. They must be reached and enlightened, and a leader must be found. And whoever may lead the revolt will achieve certain success. A SMALL STOCKHOLDER. NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

For the Parnell Befence Fund,

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Please thad enclosed our check for \$13 for the Parnell Defence Pund, which, added to the \$20 previously forwarded by us, makes a total of \$102. The names of the donors are as follows: Mayor E. H. Hippie, \$10; Mr. J. C. Yanghan, \$1; Mr. Patrick McNuity, \$1; A Friend, \$1: previously seknewiedged, \$80; total, \$102. Yours faithfull HARRETT & JOURDAY,
Preprietors the Screeten Truch,

As Insuit to Rosest Bemorrats. From the Boston Journal

The New York Evening Post (Dem.).

The very striking interview with John Sherman on the subject of Canadian annexation, which appeared in Saturday's Ser, was written by Mr. F. A. peared in naturally's cer, was private of the Korth-Carls, one of the brightest newspaper men of the Korth-west for the St. Paul Pioner-Frezs. By the accidental misplestag of a part of the introduction to the despatch the credit to Mr. Carls and his newspaper was omitted.

IT WAS BIFF, BIFF FOR A WHILE A Fight in the Board of Works Room-

There was blood in the eyes of the Citizens Committee of One Hundred when it attended the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Works yesterday to discuss the question of contract ing for a new water supply for the city, and there was blood on Special Policeman Conway's nose before the meeting was over. The committee were airaid that the Board was going to make a contract with the Montclair Water Company to get a new supply. Lawyer George L. Record, counsel for the water com-pany, had been invited to attend the meeting and explain what his company would do in case a contract were made. He was doing that when ex-Assemblyman Edward T. McLaugi. lin entered the room and stood by the ini which protects the Commusioners from the attacks of indignant taxpayers and others. Mr.

tacks of indignant taxpayers and others. Mr. Record was getting eloquent when the exacts assemblyman said loudly: "He's no good What is it his business!"
Mr. Record did not notice him, and the exacts assemblyman went into the Chief Engineer's collect. He came out again in a moment, and, while Mr. Record was still speaking, gaid "latta," President Kera ordered him to keep quiet.

Assemblyinan were into the Sale in a moment, and, while Mr. Record was still spenking, said while Mr. Record was still spenking, said "Rata," President Kern ordered him to aces quie;

"You can't keep me quiet," said McLaughlin, as he sat down on a fench, while the lawyer continued spenking without noticing him.

"You can't head," said Mr. McLaughlin, after a moment's silence. Then he waked to the stairway and sat down on a step, rie interrupted the speaker hair a dozen times more, and then President Kern said that if there were any more interruptions he would eject him.

"You can't put me out," said McLaughlin, The President called special Policeman Conway, and ordered him to put McLaughlin out, McLaughlin wouldn't move. The policeman caught him by the leg, and McLaughlin enught the policeman by the neek. McLaughlin enught the policeman by the neek. McLaughlin held his ground, and defled the President kern and Mr. Record, who had stonged talking, went to the policeman's assistance. Me. Laughlin put one hund in his gistol pocket. That didn't scare the lawyer, and he grabbed McLaughlin by the head, while President Kern and Mr. Record, who had stonged talking, went to the policeman's assistance. Me. Laughlin by the head, while President Kern and him around the waist. The policeman kept his leg grip, and linally they succeeded in moving the burly ex-Assemblyman. There were about a hundred porsons in the room besides the ones engaged in the row, and by the time McLaughlin was at the loot of the stair, they were all ready to take a hund in. Some were irlends of McLaughlin, and others of the Commissioners. Every one yelled.

The first blow was struck at the head of the stairway leading to the first floor, and it was biff bif for a little while. The ex-Assemblyman cried: "For God's sake don't strike ne with that. I'll go quietly."

He did so, Commissioner James Gannon said: "It's a disgrace for a respectable man to have anything to do with any Board in this city. I'm done with it. I'll resign my place, I'm ashamed of t

Record said:

"Gentlemen, the Montelair Water Company has made a fair proposition to you. You end take it or leave it as you like. If the contrest is not signed to night, however, it will be withdrawn for good, and you can't buy water of us. "President Kern said the Board had promised to hear the citizens again on the subject, and asked the lawver to delay withdrawing the offer for a week. After some talk he consented to do so, and the Board adjourned until Friday.

SENATOR LOW'S VACANT SEAT.

A Special Election May Break the Republi-can Two-thirds Majority.

The death in this city on Sunday of Henry R. Low. State Senator from the Thirteenth district and President pro tem, of the Senate, deprives the Republicans of a vote in that body temporarily, and it may lose them one during the remainder of the legislative term. Mr. Low was a resident of Middletown, and has represented the district, a very close one politically, for three years. A new election will have to be called by the Governor to choose his successor. The Thirteenth district is made up successor. The Intreenin district is made up of Orange and Sullivan counties, and includes the territory between the Hudson River and the Delaware liver back of Newburgh to the Pennsylvania State line. At the election of 1887 Mr. Low received 11,733 votes, and Mr. Low's received 11,733 votes, and Mr. Low's plurality was 263 in a total of 23,000 votes. At the recent election the Republican majority in Sullivan county was 160, and Orange county went Republican by 400. These two counties are naturally Democratic. Sullivan gave Mr. Tilden a majority of 1,449 in 1876, Hancock 379 majority in 1880, and Mr. Cleveland 275 majority in 1880, and Mr. Cleveland 275 majority in 1884. Orange has always been close. Blaine carried it in 1884 by 128 votes only. It rosts with Gov. Hill to designate the day on which the special election shall be held for the choice of a successor to Mr. Low. On the same day, probably, a special election will be called for a successor to his Democratic colleague. Edward F. Beilly, who will become County Clerk on Jan. 1. With the vacancies caused by the death of Mr. Low and the withdrawal of Mr. Reilly the State Senate stands. Republicans, 20; Democrats, 10-a Republican two-thirds majority, sufficient to override the of Orange and Sullivan counties, and include drawal of Mr. Reilly the State Senate stands. Republicans, 20: Democrats, 10-a Republican two-thirds majority, sufficient to override the veto by the Governor. With two Democrats elected, this winter's Senate would stand, Republican's 20. Democrats 12. This would deprive the Republicans of any power to dragoon the Democratic minority. The Orange district was represented for many years in Albany by one of the best-known figures in State legislalation, the late Edward M. Madden.

The Haseltine Collection of Paintings. The Haseltine collection of paintings always

comes with the first snow. It is now at the lecourd Brothers', formerly Moore's art gallery. It contains an unusual number of paintings of even excellence and attractiveness, and a number of paintings of more im-portance. The most comprisons works are two large Tissots. In one a young woman in black, followed by other women, makes her way between ranks of mer absorbed in the passage of so much beauty. In the other painting a woman arrayed in a pink dress occu-ples the canvas with multitudinous ruffles, and is egled by curious men, against a background of massed heads in the full tide of a soiree.

Of another sort is a small water color by Fortuny which is almost all air and sky, and with what appears which is almost all air and sky, and with what appears to be a group of tents and minute soldier-like figures below. The sky is blendingly radiant, sheers of whice above a low-lying plain of green. The way in which so much unbroken surface of the paper serves is convey brightness exceeding its own first shows oven in so slight and stelely a work the immense resources at the convey brightness exceeding its own first shows oven in so slight and stelely as work the immense resources at the convey brightness exceeding its own first shows oven in so slight and stelely as work to first shows oven in so slight and stelely as the convey of the first shows oven in so slight and seed on the convey of the first shows of the convey of the first shows a stelely of the shows of the first shows a stelely as a size of the first shows a summer of some position and in which the flock is treated only as a large wood interior, and a striking and musual Daularge wood interior, and a convey of small but excellent works. There are two by airred slevins, whe for the moment, has forgotion has fine ladies. There are four viberts. Watching the bores, a shoot single show watching a minute sail from a grassy bank, charmed to watching a minute sail from a grassy bank, charmed by watching a minute sail from a grassy bank, charmed and an author in color than viber to usually gets, and a boy watching a minute sail from a grassy bank, charmed the man, and a large outloor scene with figures; a small color and subtle in color than the color than a smaller canvas, as rich it egior as a bouquet.

There are two Munkacayf, the bade of a condemned man, and a large outloor scene with figures; a small canvas crowded with French caircaseiers, by Detaille; caule by Vallon and Deagonfair views of Venice and the to be a group of tents and minute soldier-like figures

Mind Your Own Business; There's Enough or It.

Judge Gildersleeve read the police a lecture Judge Unidersicevo toma persons who are on or near their own premises and minding their own business.

Dora Lane, colored, who lives in Minesta lane, was on Joys Lane, colored, who lives in Ninetta lane, was on trial for assunding Policeman Wm. McGongie. He saw her sitting on a doorstep, she testified, left his beat to go over to her, and fold her to go into the house. She refused, and he tried to arrest her. Howa proceeded to stand the policeman on his head. She hit his cheek and tore off his shield. Modernigte admitted its had spoken towards to the woman when he ordered her to go in the house. Judge Chiderileeve, in directing the jury to acquit, said. gnit, said:

"It would not do to convict this woman and establish
a precedent. Respectable people might be ordered of
their own steps. The officer in the case was too zeal-

Aqueduct Ex-Inspectors grovest.

ecently thrown out of employment will hold a meeting to-day to protest. They say that they were removed withing notice or cause, that they are practical mechanics and citizens of the morropolis, which those relatived, or a majorary of them, are non-residents and some of them aften, farmers, clocks, and timescepers whis present this present that of the defective work done on the adjustical.

A large number of the aqueduct inspectors

A New Catholic Bishop.

A Roman cablegram to the Catholic News amounces that hishop Joseph Thomas Dewling of Peterboro, Can, has been translated to the see of Hamilton, to maces of the inte Dr. Carberry, and that the Very Rev. Hichard A. O'Conner, Dean of Barrie, architecture of Teronic, has been nominated for the venent see.